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Mr. Carlisle is showing an excess of zeal in removing Republican clerks in the Treasury Department, but what is he doing to mitigate or improve the financial situation?

THE President has done enough and his administration has suffered reproach enough for Senator Voorhees to cause policy when the Senate meets.

THE delegate from Arizona now in Washington declares that the West is as strongly in favor of free silver coinage as ever. That depends upon what the Arizona statesman calls the West. If the silver-producing States are the West, he is right; otherwise he may be

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican notes some excellent legislation by the Populist Legislature of Minnesota. The excellent legislation of the last Minnesota Legislature is due to the fact that it was Republican, and not Populist. It began by re-electing Senator Davis, Republican.

REFERRING to the decision of the Supreme Court in what are known as the "hat trimmings cases," the Louisville Courier-Journal says: "The United States government will be called upon to refund millions of dollars wrongfully collected as tariff duty under the Mc-Kinley act." These claims and cases priginated long before the McKinley act was passed.

THE mugwumps, by assailing Secretary Carlisle for turning out efficient treasury officials who remained in office during Mr. Cleveland's first term, will commend the Secretary to the admiration of the great mass of Democrats who insist that offices are spoils. Indeed, the mugwumps may make the Kentuckian the idol of the party and its next candidate for the presidency.

For weeks the principal reason assigned by the Cleveland organs against the annexation of Hawaii was that Claus Spreckels, the sugar magnate, desired it. Weeks ago it was known to all but those organs that Spreckels was opposed to annexation, but now that they have made a belated discovery of the fact and that he is fighting it tooth and nail because he wants serf labor, what have these papers to say?

THE Hon. Robert Lincoln, late minister to England, says the change by which the representative of this government in England becomes an Ambassador instead of a minister will be of great advantage. "It is a change," he says, "which has long been needed, and, aside from adding to the dignity of the United States representative abroad, it will be of great practical value in the transaction of business."

THE lynching at Brownstown, done by the same mob that did the lynching at Bedford the night before, shows how one act of lawlessness begets another. The mob had persuaded itself that it was executing justice, and concluded to make thorough work of it. In this spirit it committed two deliberate murders. The actors in the disgraceful affair ought to be arrested and tried for murder, but it is not at all likely they

Southern Congressmen seem to be willing to vote to repeal the Sherman act if there shall go with it the repeal of the tax on State bank circulation, which prevents wild-cat banking. As a choice between evils, the Sherman silver law is preferable by a large majority. A dollar which will have a bullion value in all parts of the United States is much better than shinplasters issued by the syndicate State banks of Zimri Dwiggins.

WHEN Judge Cox reproved a jury for fixing a sentence altogether inadequate to the offense he called to light that very defective feature of the criminal law of Indiana which vests the fixing of the sentence in juries. It is this unwise provision which is responsible, in so slight degree, for the inadequate enforcement of our criminal laws. In the United States and in most of the States the judge fixes the sentence-a function for which he is much better qualified than the average jury.

THE soothing effect of a few policemen on an excited crowd was illustrated on Circle street yesterday afternoon. The strikers had gathered in large numbers and for some time had everything their own way, obstructing the street and sidewalk and interfering with the progress of the work on the street pavement. The superintendent of the work was unable to keep the crowd from pressing in on his men and several times a collision seemed imminent. Finally a

appeared on the scene, and at the first wave of their hands the crowd began to fall back and scatter. In a very few minutes, and without any demonstration of violence the police had the street cleared and the crowd pressed back to a line that left the workmen abundance of room. In this instance the police showed that they understood their duty and knew how to perform it.

THE FEATURES OF THE GEARY LAW.

The features of the Geary act for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, so far as they relate to those now in the country, are likely to be misunderstood. The purpose of the law is not to send out of the country the Chinamen who are now here, but to so identify them that when they leave no others can take their places, and to make it possible to ascertain those who may be smuggled into the country after the date of the going into effect of the Geary law. That provision of the law is for the identification of the Chinamen who have a right to remain here after its passage. In effect it is no more arrogant a demand than the passport which visitors from the United States must take to Europe to escape arrest in times of excitement. As to deportation, the Geary law contains no novel feature, since our immigration and anti-contract laws have embodied the theory of the right to send people out of the country. During the past year quite a large number of men have been sent back to Europe because they came here under contract. The present immigration laws provide for the sending back of paupers, criminals, idiots, and even for the sending back of persons who become paupers within a year after their arrival. The majority of the Supreme Court has declared that Congress has a him to support the Cleveland financial | right to enact laws to deport any class of allens whose character and customs are held to be objectionable. That opinion will commend itself to most thinking men.

> The Geary act is a piece of hasty legislation. The first act prohibiting Chinese immigration was limited to a term of years, which expired in May, 1892 The Republican Senate passed early in the session of the last Congress a well-considered measure and sent it to the Democratic House, where, after action was delayed for a long time, the Geary bill, prepared by the Democratic member of the House from California, whose name it bears, was passed. There was no time to spare, as some sort of legislation was necessary to follow the expiring act, and the Senate passed the Geary bill, which the House had passed with a few modifications, and which became a law by the approval of President Harrison. If the Chinamen in this country now comply with the requirements of the Geary law no one of them need leave If the Chinese government adopts a strictly responsive policy no American in China need leave that country.

There are many reasons why Chinese immigration, if immigration it can be called, is objectionable. The Chinese laborer comes here a contract laborer under the control of the Six Companies. The Chinaman does not come here to become a citizen, but to scrape together a little money and go back. The Chinamen do not come here in families, so that the Chinese laborer, with his custom of cheap living, can drive white or colored labor out of the field by accepting wages insufficient for the support of the latter with families. The Chinamen in this country acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Emperor of China and ignore the laws of the States in which they live. They would have complied with the requirements of the Geary act had not their rulers, the Six Companies, advised them to ignore them. The few who reach Eastern cities are peaceable and industrious, but in San Francisco the Chinamen are so turbulent that the Chinese consul recently issued a proclamation to them stating that in their quarrels they were not violating the laws of the United States, but of China and as the representative of that government he would arrest and send them back to be punished. Where Chinamen congregate in large numbers, their vices are of the most degrading character and demoralizing in their effect upon the young who fall within their influence. Open our ports to them and they would come by tens of thousands.

THE New York Sun discusses anew question that is more easily asked than answered, viz., the money cost of the civil war. As the result of what seems to be a conservative and at the same time comprehensive estimate the Sun presents the following approximate

statement: Current war expenses .......\$3,144,975,087 Bounties other than federal ...... 285,941.128 Estimated private contributions. Loss of soldiers' productive labor 1,017,241,200 War claims of various sorts...... 140,000,000 Interest on war debt....... 2,355,829,102 Pensions on account of civil war. 1,431,198,500

Total......\$8,425,185,017 Some of these items are nearly official, while others are necessarily only estimates. The interest on the war debt is from official statements for the period from 1866 to 1893. The highest point reached by the annual interest account was in 1867, when it was \$143,781,592. Since then there has been a steady yearly decrease until, in 1892, it amounted to \$23,378,116. Interest for 1893 is estimated at \$20,000,000. The item of pensions shows a steady annual increase from 1866, when it was \$15.605,352, to 1893, when it amounts to \$146,737,350.

The total money cost of the war, as represented by the foregoing figures, is quite beyond the power of the imagination to conceive, and these figures do not take any account of the loss of life and consequent decrease in the productive power of the Nation. That, however, is an indirect expense, while the foregoing table aims to present only the actual cost. Yet, great as this was, no person doubts that the result was worth

Mr. CLEVELAND has just as much right to suspend the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act now as he had before the Supreme Court passed upon it, and perhaps, on the whole, that would be the best thing to do. Strictly speaking it would be a violation of the Co.

squad of police with an officer or two | stitution and cause for impeachment, but no doubt Congress would legalize his act. The truth is, the situation is a very critical one, and calls for extremely cautious action. An attempt to enforce the law may precipitate the most serious foreign trouble we have had for a long time.

> ONE of the suspensions threatened is that of a loan company in a Northwestern city whose business has been to float commercial paper upon a sufficient collateral and then guaranteeing the payment of the paper. If the collateral had always been actually sufficient there would be no danger of suspension, but such cannot have been the case, as it is announced that a large number of its patrons whose paper has become due have refused either to take it up or renew it. The "sufficient collateral" in many cases proves to be mortgages on town sites and boom values. That the debenture bonds of such a company should sell by the millions is evidence of the credulity and ignorance of a large number of people who have money to

WILLIAM E. CURTIS, the head of the Bureau of American Republics, whose resignation has just been demanded by Secretary Gresham, has proved a very efficient official and has done much to give United States manufacturers and merchants a knowledge of South American markets and their requirements. The fact that he has been active in promoting the trade of this country in the American republics and incidentally in urging reciprocity 'arrangements was sufficient to make him a victim for the Gresham ax, even if he was called to the public service by the late President Arthur, as was the new Democratic Secretary of State.

THAT highly emotional noveliste, Julia Edwards, has in publication a novel under the title of "Lauretta is My Darling; or Loved in New York and Won at the World's Fair." This is probably the greatest hit in the way of title that has been made since Laura Jean Libby came at us with "Gilberta the Beauty; or In Love at First Sight with a Handsome Baseball

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

His Specialty. "Does Breeves, the lawyer, have any specialty?"

"Oh, Yes. His is juries."

An Absurd Request, Footpad-Gimme your money! Mr. Lushforth (disgustedly)-Do you suppose 1 would be goin' home at 9 o'clock if I had any money? You are the biggest chump I have met in a month of Sundays.

He Takes Other Measures. That "every Jack doth have his Gill," Is true as it is short; But when his Gill deserteth him, ad la He straight doth take a quart.

A Student of Humanity. Watte-That is a mighty fine umbrella for so areless a man as you to carry. It's a wonder to me that it hasn't been stolen from you long ago. Potts-That is just where you are wrong. People think that a man who can afford as fine an umbrella as that is not a safe man to steal from.

A Skeptic. "Desc eddicated niggahs makes me tiabd," said Uncle Mose. "Jes' 'cause dey knows how to read an' cipher, dey tink dey know it all. Dissher yaller nephew ob mine says dat if de rabbit foot wuz any good, it wouldn't be so easy to git it. from de rabbit. Did you ebber hear de like ob

DONHAM OF TERRE HAUTE.

Mr. DONHAM, Cleveland's newly appointed postmaster at Terre Hante, thinks he is a bigger man than the entire Civilservice Commission.-Columbus Repub-

THE terrible earnestness the spoils men take in getting the offices was well exemplified in the Terre Haute case. Neither deceney nor the good of the country outs any figure in the minds of the hangry pieeaters.-Muncie News.

HAD Mr. Donham referred to the postoffice regulations he would have learned that he has as postmaster no authority to appoint or dismiss a letter carrier; even in the absence of the civil-service rules, he can only recommend, for appointment or dismissal, to the Postoffice Department. -Richmond Palladium.

Or course the dismissal of the carriers, unless upon the ground of insubordination, event Postmaster Donham had no power under the law to do more than recommend their dismissal by the superintendent of free delivery. It Mr. Donham should meet the fate of the recently appointed postmas-ter at Columbus, Ga., he will have bad advisers to thank for it. - Evansville Conrier (Dem.)

THE Democratic bully not only at tempted to gain possession of the office by force, but he had a number of men to break into the government building, and Satur day morning he appointed an assistant postmaster and money order clerk and dismissed the carriers, appointing others in their stead, even though the law explicitly states the postmaster has no power to employ or dismiss carriers.-Fort Wayne Ga-

THE action of the newly appointed postmaster at Terre Haute is an apt illustration of the hog in politics. He is violating all the decencies and conrtesies of life and every correct principle of business procedure. As weekly reports have to be made, and the management of the various funds in a postoffice is an intricate business, the incoming postmaster generally notifies the incumbent that he has received his commission, and arranges Saturday night, after business hours, for the transter. This was done in Madison four years ago, and doubtless always before .- Madison Courier.

THE GEARY EXCLUSION ACT.

IF America treats China unjustly, this country cannot expect China to be supinely magnanimous. What is sauce for the Chinese goose is a fitting condiment for the American gander.-Pittsburg Chronicle-

in this game of retaliation we are likely to be the loser. Our citizens who are in China have much larger interests at stake than the Chinamen who are residents here. Losers or not, we cannot fairly complain. -Louisville Commercial.

LET it be granted that to exclude Chinamen is necessary, and the extraordinary nature of the Geary law may be excused, perhaps, on the plea of necessity. But what may not Americans in China be called upon to suffer because of the law, if it be enforced .- Chicago Record.

THERE is no reason to fear a war, but there certainly is grave reason to fear that citizens of this country will find travel or residence in China intolerable. It would be too much to expect from the "beathen Chines" better observance of treaty obligations than is found in Christian America.

-Detroit Free Press. CHINA is not a warlike nation, strictly speaking; but neither is it a nation sworn to peace under all conditions. Its naval force is superior to ours, and it has millions of men who could be quickly mobilized for

in the case for serious trouble should the Emperor of China decide to take the risk. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WHEN we have the object lesson presented that China is at liberty to treat Americans as the United States treats the Chinese, the people of the country may arouse themselves to the importance of having some other principles than demagogy shape legislation on international

topics.-Pittsburg Dispatch. What the practical effect of the decision will be cannot be predicted. It is the clear duty of President Cleveland to issue another order to the effect that the validity of the act having been sustained by the Supreme Court its enforcement should follow as a matter of course. He had no right to suspend it. That of itself was an insult to Congress. - Chicago Inter Orcean.

THE Chinese government may cut off commercial intercourse. Diplomatic intercourse may also cease. The Chinese government, according to this decision, has a right to shut out Americans and to send away Americans now there. It is possible that the demagogues who procured the en-actment of this cruel law and others like it may have overshot their mark .- Chicago

THE great commerce of the United States with China, that is assuming such splendid proportions and promises so much for the future, must all be given up and surrendered to our rival, Great Britain. This is the sure result of the Chinese exclusion act, that had its inception with the hoodlums of Dennis Kerney on the sand lots of San Francisco fitteen years ago.-Toledo

We might get up a riot and kill a few, but the reaction from that is unpleasant China is a tolerably large nation just now, and she might object. She might exhibit a surly temper toward our merchants and our people in her own territory. And what is to become of that great Chinese trade which this country has expended so much money and so much intellect to establish -Cincinnati Enquirer.

WERE the case to be decided on sentimental grounds the Geary act would probably be overturned, for the East is very strong on the question of sentiment. People in the East know very little of the Chinese as he really is, but have acquired an abnormal regard and admiration for the ideal Chinese whom they have evolved from their inner consciousness, but these ideals are as unlike the real Chinese as

SUITS AGAINST JOHN E. RISLEY.

Actions Begun That May Prevent the Minister from Going to Denmark.

NEW YORK, May 16 .- John E. Risley, recently appointed minister to Denmark, was made the defendant to-day in a suit for an accounting of his fees as joint counsel with the late Senator Joseph E. McDonald. Papers were filed with United States Commissioner Shields at noon today. As the petition asks for the creation of a trust for Risley's property, a writ of lis pendens was filed with the Kings county clerk at Brooklyn. A bill in equity bas been filed in the United States Court, asking for the appointment of a receiver for Risley's property pending an examination of the accounts of McDonald & Risley as attorneys in Alabama claims footing up several millions of dollars. The lis pendens is to prevent Risley from disposing of his property before these accounts are examined. The petition asks the court for writ of ne exeat regno restraining Risley from departing out of its jurisdiction. permanent injunction against the sale of bis property in Westchester and Kings

county is also asked. The position of Risley as an official of the United States under commission to sail to a foreign country makes the petition for a writ of ne exeat regno of special interest. It is said that there is no case where such a writ has been granted against a United States minister and so lawyers are unable to say whether it would hold in this case.

PRESBYTERIANS GATHERING.

Advance Guard of the Commissioners to the General Assembly at Washington. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Commissioners to the one-hundred-and-nith General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States began to reach Washington to-day. The bulk of the members, however, will not arrive before to-morrow night and Thursday morning. An inter esting incident of the first business session of the assembly will be the presentation to the new moderator of a gavel, the gift of W. B. Gurley and wife, of Washington. The gavel is o cherry from Mount Vernon. It also contains a small piece from the frigate Constitution, commanded by Commodore Isaac Hull, during the war of 1812; a chip from the capstone of the Washington monument and a small piece of the new once occupied by President Lincoln in the New Yorkavenue Church. At the opening meeting of the Ladies' Missionary Society in the Church of the Covenant, on Friday, the from the White House conservatories by

Proposed Presbyterian Congress. ALBANY, N. Y., May 16 .- A great Presbyterian congress is to be held at Saratoga June 6, 7 and 8. The plan of the congress embraces the presentation in turn of work of each of the eight boards of beneficence of the church. No such attempt has ever been made before to bring together the various objects of denominational interest and to impress the church with the scope and importance of its work under conditions which prevent the dissipation of interest and enthusiasm by the consideration of legislative and judicial questions.

The New York on Har Trial Trip. PHILADELPHIA. May 16.-The armored cruiser New York is on her official trial trip. With the rain falling in torrents she left the ship-yards of the William Cramp & Sons Company at 11 o'clock this morning. Not a hitch of any kind attended the departure, and so methodical was everything conducted that the distinguished Russians who were on the battle ship Indiana were in ecstacies of delight. Four hundred persons are aboard the cruiser, including the naval board of inspection appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. Edward S. Cramp, superintending engineer, is in charge of the trial and Capt. R. A. Sargent commands the ship. The New York has been stocked with provisions for ten days and has one thousand tons of coal aboard. She looks every inch a fighter, and the fact that she has not been painted adds to her warlike appearance.

Evidence Implicating Mackessy. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 16 .- Evidence taking against Mackessy for assaulting with intent to murder Rudolph, the expriest, began to-day. A number of witnesses identified Mackessy as the man who came on the stage with a clab. Some saw him striking at Rudolph and some saw him raise a chair; others saw him throw chairs at Rudolph. Two testified to hearing Mackessy boast that he was the first man on the stage. He ran off, however, when councilman Frank Crapp drew a revolver and pointed it in his direction. This case will not last as long as others. Little interest is being manifested.

National Editorial Association.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The first session of the National Editorial Association was held to-night in the Hotel Mecca. President T. W. Palmer, of the World's Columbian Exposition, delivered an address of welcome and was followed by Moses P. Handy, who also welcomed the editors to Chicago. On behalf of the convention Gov. George W. Peck, of Wisconein, who is also a delegate to the convention responded to the addresses of welcome, and Mr. Price, president of the association, also expressed his thanks to the world' fair officials for the pleasure of the welmilitary purposes. The news from that come extended to them. The annual adquarter will therefore be awaited with dress to the convention was then delivered

Unregistered Chinese Will Stay in This Country for a Few Months at Least.

Uncle Sam Placed in a Perplexing Situation by the Failure of Congress to Provide Funds to Carry Out the Geary Exclusion Act.

Cabinet Decides that the Law and the Court Decision Cannot Be Enterced.

Retaliation Feared by Naval Officers and Mis-Bionaries-Unirages on Americans Predicted by Persons Who Have Lived in China.

CANNOT BE CARRIED OUT. The Cabinet Decides the Geary Act Cannot

Be Enforced for Lack of Money,

WASHINGTON, May 16 .-- The Chinese question occupied the entire attention of the Cabinet at its meeting to-day. Before the Cabinet meeting Chief Justice Fuller, who dissented from the decision of the Supreme Court, called at the White House and had a brief talk with the President. Subsequently the Chief Justice had an interview with Secretary Gresham. It is understood that the conclusion reached by the Cabinet was that the law could not be enforced for the lack of money available for that purpose. The act only carries an appropriation \$100,000. Secretary Carlisle showed that not more than \$16,000 of that sum remained. It was estimated that it would cost to deport all Chinamen now in the country who have not complied with the law, more than \$6,000,000. This statement exhibited what one member of the Cabinet called the utter inability of the government to give any effect to the law without further action by Congress. Under the circumstances, it was understood that nothing could be done, and it is said that there is little if any probability of the federal government making any immediate effort to put the law in effect. One prominent member of the Cabinet, who is regarded as a man of great force and strength of character, made the broad assertion, after the session was over, that the law was nothing short of a political scheme, enacted for political effect. He said, in fact, something about "demagogy," and he intimated that there had been a general hope among his associates that the court would

have held it to be unconstitutional. It is assumed that in the ordinary course of diplomatic usage a copy of the decision of the Supreme Court, as soon as the majority of members of the court have determined upon its exact phraseology, will be transmitted to the Chinese minister, to be by him forwarded to his government. This will necessarily involve considerable delay, and Congresss will probably be again in session before a reply can be made to this communication.

It is evident that the administration was surprised by the decision, and that the situation is very perplexing. With the constitutionality of the law settled it is embarrassing not to be able to enforce it, but in the absence of the money for the expenses of deporting the Chinese there seems to be nothing that can be done. If the Chinese would simply accept the situation and comply with the law it would simplify matters, but the impression is that most of them will not do this, but will resist as long as possible. As to the expense of enforcing the law it is not by any means sure

that if Congress were in session the money would be appropriated. ITS EFFECTS WILL BE FAR REACHING. The effects of the Chinese decision are far reaching and involve, according to the views of many diplomates and naval officers, the severance of our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Chinese empire. They are firm in the belief that the Chinese will retaliate in kind against the United States, in the event that unregistered Chinese are driven indiscriminately out of this country. This is an extreme view of the situation, but that it is not regardty is evidenced by the fact that naval officials are considering the question in connection with the reorganization of the American squadron in Chinese waters. The original plan was to substitute the steel cruiser Baltimore for the wooden ship Lancaster as the flagship of the station. It is now thought that it may be necessary to enlarge the fleet and to substitute two or more modern ships for those now in Chinese waters. The consideration of this question is delaying the settlement of the question of the assignment to stations of the vessels now composing the naval re-

view lieet. On the other hand, at the State Department rumors and surmises of Chinese retaliation are not given credence. Not even an intimation bearing on the report that the Chinese government intends to deport American missionaries and all other citizens of this country has come to the ears of the department officials. Mr. W. W. Rockhill, chief clerk of the State Department, who has correspondents in the Chinese diplomatic service, and also a number of American friends in that country, says be has not heard a word concerning retaliation, and, further, that there is bardly a likelihood that such action will be considered, much less taken.

The impression is unite general that the administration will have to allow the present orders to collectors not to make arrests to stand. The final solution of the problem would seem to devolve on Congress, and until that body assembles it does not appear that the law can be enforced. Secretary Carlisle received many telegrams to-day asking for a suspension of the operations of the law for at least six months. The best opinion obtainable on this subject in the Treasury Department is that the law is explicit on this point, having set the 5th of May as the last day upon which registration could be made, and, consequently, it is beyond the power of even the President to exted this limit. Among the telegrams received by Secretary Carlisie was one from the attorneys of the Chinese Six Companies, who ask for a suspension of the law. Treasury officials acquainted with the record of the Six Companies during the past three or four years regard this request coming from them as rather surprising in cool assurance. These officials assert that of the 110 .-000 Chinese now in the United States, probably one-third have come into this country illegally; that the Six Companies have encouraged the violation of the law by furnishing transportation from China to this country to Chinaman; supplying them with fraudulent certificates on their arrival, and taking collateral from them when they landed for money advanced for passage. In fact, the Six Companies, it is asserted, have, practically, mortgages upon the labor of thousands of Chinamen for years to come, and if they be now deported the Six Companies will lose hundreds of thousands of dollars advanced by them to Chinese immigrants. Secretary Gresham declined to discuss the matter, saying that there was nothing new and nothing to talk about.

BAD FOR AMERICANS.

Missionaries Predict Evil Things as a Resuit of the Supreme Court Decision, NEW YORK, May 16 .- Rev. Dr. Condit, the head of the Presbyterian Chinese missions on the Pacific coast, who has been engaged in Chinese mission work for over twenty years, and has spent much of the time in South China, was interviewed today relative to the effect of the Supreme Court decision in China. He said: "I feel that an attempt to enforce the provisions of the Geary act, so far as to deport the Chinese now in the United States, would be very dangerous. I should expect that, immediately upon learning of an

would order all Americans to leave Chine at once. Every American building in China would be destroyed, either torn down or burned, and the lives of many American residents would be endangered. The first move would doubt be the recalling of Chinese minister and consuls now in the United States and the severing of all diplomatic relations. Of cours further trathe between China and this country would be out of the question. I am certain that serious trouble will follow the enforcement of the law, because I understand thoroughly the Chinese nature and Chinese methods of revenge. Then I have something else to judge by in regard to this question in the shape of a letter from Dr. Martin, president of the Imperial College, of Pekin. In this letter Dr. Murtin says that he called not long ago upon Lee Hung Chang, the Chinese Prime Minister, and asked him the very question you are now asking me, and the only reply that Lee Hung Chang would make was that the Americans would all be driven out. Lee Hung Chang acts for the Emperor. He is virtually the government. The Chinese are sometimes slow to act, but once aroused, they are the most vidictive people on the face of the earth.'

When asked whether the action of the Geary law had already worked any injury to American interests in China, Dr. Condit stated that he could only reply to that in so far as the question related to missionary work there. "It has already affected the work," he said. "We have been advised to send no more missionaries there until the matter is entirely settled, and we are acting upon the advice. The missionaries, and, in fact, all American residents outside of the larger cities, would have no protection whatever from the violence they would certainly receive. It is a serious question now whether all the missionaries in the interior should not be recalled. Some are even now on their way back. We have slso sent word to stop all operations upon the chapel which is now being built by the Presbyterian Mission Society in Canton. should not be surprised to see the representatives of the Chinese government in the United States recalled at any time now; in fact, I expect it."

Rev. N. J. Poon Chew, who is assistant head of the Presbyterian Chinese missions, and was formerly a resident of Canton. Chins, said, in an interview, that the Chinese people are not unfriendly toward the people of the United States. "Our Prime Minister is also friendly disposed, he said, "and now that the Geary act has been declared constitutional. I think if the Chinese are given another opportunity to register they will do so. It was a great disappointment to us to learn that the Supreme Court so decided the case. We have reited a great deal upon what our attorney. especially Mr. Choate, had told us. I fear that there will be blood shed when the news is received in portions of China, even before the government has time to act. I know just about how the feeling will be there, and I am afraid our missionaries are

to be killed and our buildings destroyed. "What will the government dof" "That is barder to say. I shall expect the immediate recall of consuls and other diplomatic representatives of the Chinese government and the severing of all relations with the United States, diplomatic and commercial. Great harm will result to the United States. One-balf of the flour mills will be closed, for instance. In the end it will be a good thing for the Chinese. Americans have an idea that China is overcrowded with people. That is entirely an erropeous idea, for there are only a few people in China when its vast extent is taken into consideration. There are millions of acres in the interior of China which might be cultivated if the people would only do it. I think the best thing my government can do is to recall the Chinese as well as the consuls. Under the Scott act, we were going as fast as possible, and the Geary act is only a political move. Our government should resent the insult

thus put upon it." New York Chinese Glum, NEW YORK, May 16 .- Chinatown accepts the decision of the Supreme Court on the Geary law glumly, but expects that something will turn up to prevent wholesale deportation. Lee Wah, who was one of the agitators of the Chinese Equal Rights League, and who is an agent of the Pacific Mail and Southern Pacific ratiroads, said, last night: "I think the Secretary of the Treasury, if he has the power, should extend the time for registration, as a majority wish to comply with the law. They

PALLISTER'S BODY FOUND.

have not done so before through being

misled by counsel."

Like Roehl's, It Was Fished Gut of the Hudson and a Bullet Hole Was in the Head.

SING SING, May 16,-A body was found in the Hudson river off Sing Sing, this morning, that was at once identified by State detective Jackson and principal keeper Connaughton, of the prison, as that of Pallister, the murderer of policeman Kane. The body was very much decomposed. A bunch of keys found in the clothes were identified by Mr. Connaughton as those taken from the guards by Pallister and Rochi at the time of their escape from the dead house of the prison nearly a month ago. The body was found in the river by John Binkle and Robert Smith, two fisherermen, and brought to Sing Sing dock. Atter it had been placed in the dead house a thorough investigation was made. A bullet nole was found under the left eye, The supposition is that Roehl shot Pallister and then committed suicide. In addiion to the keys found on the body were a fully loaded thirty-eight caliber revolver, five cents—the money taken from keeper Hulze when the murderers escaped-and a rosary which was given to Pallister by Father J. B. Creeden, of this place.

OF INTEREST TO THE G. A. R.

Department Commander Mack Condemns Extravagance at National Encampments.

CINCINNATI, O., May 16,-I. F. Mack, commander of the Ohio G. A. R., made a unique annual report at the annual encampment, which began to-day at Hamilton, O. It was a purely business document, and spoke directly of the necessity for economy and reform if the organization is to continue in existence. He showed that a year ago the Obio department had over \$3,600 indebtedness. By careful economy he had paid that debt and had a small surplus. He condemns the extravagance of headquarters establishments at the Nation. al Encampments, as well as of brass bands and special trains. On the subject of pensions Commander Mack says in his report: If any man by fraud has secured a place on the pension roll, the Grand Army of the Republie demands that his name be erased, but the Grand Army repudiates the too commonly re-

men may have secured a place thereon by fraudulent representations. We have a right to de-mand that the pension roll shall be judged as we indge the roster of a Christian church, or of any organization of citizens founded on sound more principles. Delegate Rawlins Changes His Mind. SALT LAKE, May' 16 .- Delegate Rawling. in are interview to-day, said that he had asked Governor West to return him his resignation as delegate, and that the logal effect is the same as if the resignation had never been tendered. In reply to a question as to whether he would renew the resignation, he said: "That matter is still under consideration. When I left Wesh-

peated assertion that the pension roll is not a

roll of honor, because some unworthy man or

ington it was with the conviction that I did not possess the confidence of my party and the people of Utah. Since arriving here I am contident that I was in a degree mistaken in that conviction," Mr. Rawlins also denied any "scene" with President Cleveland, though he admitted that the President was in a bad humer and made a few remarks to which he did not reply, but nothing approaching a scene transpired. Governor West says that the resignation mailed to him in Washington has not yet

been received. Helen Gougar's Libel Suits.

Boston, May 16 .- The two libel suits of Helen A. Gougar, president of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Indians - one against Congressman E. A. Morse, and the other against N. T. Mowlton, editor, of Attleboro-were formally entered in the United States Circuit Court to-day. They grew out of statements made by the Conpublished in Mowlton's paper. The plaintiff sues the Congressman for \$25,000 and